





## INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT  
COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of  
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1533

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings, Charter Road, Victoria on SATURDAY the 10th March, 1917 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916 and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 5th March, 1917, until SATURDAY the 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1917. 1534

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that these examinations will commence on MONDAY, July 9th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1917.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

(a) The King Edward VII Scholarships of 240 a year each, for five years, tenable in any University. A candidate for these scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st, and must before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) The President's Scholarship of four hundred dollars (Peking currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this Scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and, must before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of a Chinese parent, that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

(c) The China General Chamber of Commerce Scholarships of 300 dollars a year each, for 4 years, tenable in the Faculty of Engineering. These scholarships will be awarded to poor students who would otherwise be unable to enter the University.

(d) Five cash prizes of \$100 each (Hongkong Currency). Candidates who secure King Edward VII or President's Scholarship, or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917.

Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1917. 1537

## COLUMBIA RECORDS.

669 Australia will be there Baritone

284 Galway by the Sea Soprano

571 Tommy Lad Bass

567 Love, Could I only tell thee

567 Show me the way to your heart Solo and

567 A little bit of heaven Quartette.

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1232.

## "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (Cash) per Copy.

## INTIMATIONS

## LOST

BETTER DOG, black and white, black and tan head. Finder will be rewarded on returning to  
H. G. HEGARTY,  
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.  
Hongkong, March 2, 1917. 1544

## NOTICE

THE EXCHANGE BANKS beg to intimate to Shippers that, in view of the delay of Mails to Europe and the necessity for utilizing three routes, BILLS and all relative documents sent in for negotiation must be drawn in TRIPPLICATE instead of in duplicate as heretofore.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1543

## NOTICE

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. ALFRED HERBERT HEWITT are requested to forward them to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Executors.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1542

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

LADY MAY, President of the Guild in this Colony, invites all Ladies interested in the organisation of working parties for war work—whether in connection with the War Charities Committee or not—to attend a MEETING at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, 7th March at 10.30 a.m. for the discussion of matters of general interest.  
Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1917. 1541

## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW OF FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, to be held in the Botanic Gardens.

THURSDAY, the 8th March, at 2 to 6 p.m.  
Admission 3/6d.

LADY MAY will present the Prizes at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, the 9th March, at 10.30 to 3 p.m.  
Admission 30 cents.

Admission 20 cents.

The Band of the 13th Punjab will play on both days. Tea will be obtainable on the Ground.

A. NICOL,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1917. 1545

## H. K. POLICE (RESERVE).

SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

EASTER SUNDAY, April 8th, 1917.

OPEN to any person in the Colony. Entrance Fee \$1 (to be used in connection with Printing expenses).

Service Rifles. Open Sight. 100 yds. Grouping 400 yds. Deliberate 200 yds. Deliberate 200 yds. Deliberate 300 yds. Deliberate 600 yds. Deliberate

Printed Conditions may be obtained on application to Inspector H. A. Lammert, Headquarters Club, H.K.P.R.

Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1917. 1510

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEB BEEF AND CORNEB PORK.

PUT UP IN KEBS AND BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

66

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON PAN, a Chinese graduate versed in Chinese and English, has been teaching for 10 years in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 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**Hughes & Hough**  
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Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.  
Telegraphic Address  
"HONGKONG."

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**TUESDAY,**  
the 6th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of the House Street,  
**VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,**  
etc., etc.

As follows:—  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Teakwood Occasional Tables, etc., Dining Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, etc., Bath Room, Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro Plated Ware.  
Huge in good condition, Electric Reading Standard Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, etc.  
Also  
Tennis Poles and Netting, etc., and Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1917. 1519

**PONTES! PONTES! PONTES!**  
**PUBLIC ROUP.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Roup, on  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 7th March, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Foundry, opposite the City Hall.  
A Large Number of  
**WELL-KNOWN RACE PONIES,**  
A Quantity of SADDLERY,  
Including:—  
Racing and Polo Saddles, Bridles, Bits, Knee Caps, Muzzles, Blankets and Sundries.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1540

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**SATURDAY,**  
the 10th March, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of the House Street,  
**A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,**  
Comprising:—  
A variety of Dress Material, including Serge and Alpaca, Hats and Millinery, Counterpanes, Blankets, Towels, Men's Canvas Shoes, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, etc., etc.  
Also  
A number of New Kerosene Stoves.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1550

**FOR SALE.**

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of the House Street,  
**SECOND HAND CONTRACTORS PLANT,**

**THEODOLITE AND LEVEL.**  
Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.  
Terms:—as usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong Feb. 1917. 1474

## WHEN EVERY NOISE GETS "ON YOUR NERVES."

When you have so far lost control of your nerves that you "fly to pieces" over the least little noise or excitement it is high time to give your nerves a rest, and to build up your blood. You are keeping up on your nerves alone. Your pale, sallow complexion shows that your blood is thin and watery. Your whole system is weak and run down. The drawn look, the sunken eyes, the deepening lines about the mouth and forehead, the loss in weight, are plain signs that the nervous and body are being poorly nourished. Your nervous energy and will power are all that is standing between you and a complete nervous breakdown.

Don't put off taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills any longer. You may be nearer a collapse than you think. Few people know their endurance. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up, purify and put your blood in shape to properly nourish your exhausted, over-strained nervous system. They contain no opiates or harmful drugs. They give strength not stimulation. Go to the nearest medicine dealer today and get a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for \$1.50 or six bottles for \$8. Or send for them direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 68 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The prices include postage.

## FOR SALE.

**YACHT FOR SALE.** The Coal Class Yacht "THECLA" Available Middle of March. \$250. Lieut. Col. A. V. ALEXANDER, 74 Punjab, Kowloon, Hongkong, Feb. 24, 1917. 1529

## SILIMPON (SEBASTIAN) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBASTIAN or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo). SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption. Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebastian Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

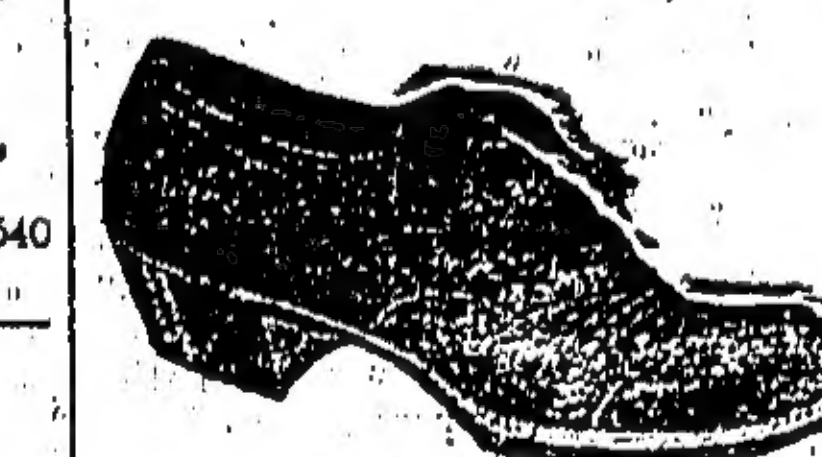
Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebastien Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

**BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,**  
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited. 1057

**MARTIN'S APOLISTE PILLS**  
A French Preparation for the Cure of Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all Venereal Diseases.  
**MARTIN'S APOLISTE PILLS**

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear  
**MADE TO ORDER**



**CHERRY & CO.,**

PEPPER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel,  
Telephone No. 481.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## "CHINA MAIL"

### PUBLICATIONS.

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**WASHING BOOKS** (for men) ... 30

## THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

### SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## THE GREAT RETREAT.

### BREAKING THE NEWS IN GERMANY.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS.

### CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE KING AND GENERAL NEVILLE.

London, March 3.  
A Press Bureau communiqué states that H.M. The King has congratulated Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on the Army's splendid and persistent pressure which has forced the enemy to quit carefully prepared and strongly fortified positions. These successes, His Majesty says, are a fitting sequel to the fine achievements on the Somme, and great credit is due to those responsible for drawing up the plans of the campaign.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has warmly acknowledged His Majesty's generous commendations.

### GENERAL NEVILLE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

General Neville, Commander-in-Chief on the Western Front, has congratulated General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the General Staff of the British Army, on the splendid feat of arms by the gallant troops under General Maude in capturing Kut-el-Amara, and also upon the important brilliant successes on the Ancre which, he says, brilliantly opens the campaign of 1917.

### REPORTS BY PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

The Correspondents at the British Headquarters, writing on Friday night, emphasize that the enemy carefully concealed from the troops the fact that they were retreating. Prisoners taken at Commeceert refused to believe that their comrades had gone and that the fortress had been surrendered. A dense white fog today, succeeding a night of frost, hampered observation and delayed the drying of the ground and the progress of the British advances. The German retreat is necessarily slow, but the British have reached the enemy position of Achiet-le-Petit, the first of the two remaining trench systems, before Bapaume. Close fighting is proceeding in Loupart Wood, north of Warcourt, in consequence of the enemy trying to recover the position, which he lost too soon. The attempt failed. The Bavarians also counter-attacked on Thursday night near Trappelo, but were driven back before reaching the British Division, leaving fifty dead.

The enemy now are approximating to the general line which previously they will defend with a show of force. His present positions are "most uncomfortable. Many are filled with water, but defended by forests and wire."

The advance has wonderfully stimulated the British who are eager to show their skill in the open. Men actually request to be kept in the line when they fear they will be withdrawn to the rear billets.

Mr. Beach Thomas (one of the correspondents) denies that the retreat is due to British gas-shells. He says there are undoubtedly superior to those used by the enemy, but the retreat is the result of the general superiority of the British artillery, our strategic plan and the German soldiers' fear of another Somme offensive.

He mentions that among the German troops abandoned were watches and compasses lined with fulminate of mercury.

### SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORT.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports further progress northward of Warcourt and Eaucourt and to the north-east of Puisieux-au-Mont.

We repulsed counter-attacks on our advanced positions to the north-east of Gueudecourt and to the north-west of Ligny-Thilloy, inflicting losses.

A result of today's fighting on the Ancre is 128 prisoners.

We mined trenches in the neighbourhood of Angrescolonne and Loe.

## THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, March 3.

A French communiqué reports: "We successfully bombarded enemy organisations north of the Aisne and on the left of the Meuse."

## VIEWS OF THE GREAT RETREAT.

LONDON, March 3.

Views of the great retreat, of which it is noteworthy the German people are still unaware, are most contradictory. The latest suggestion, based on Berlin reports transmitted by a Berne correspondent of the Times, is that the enemy may, after all, act on the defensive in the West and attack the Russian northern front. The Correspondent, however, points out that the reports may be intended to divert Allied guns and munitions to Russia, so rendering an Anglo-French offensive less formidable.

While the British Correspondents are most cautious in their statements regarding the retreat, French writers assert that the Germans have destroyed a number of heavy guns, that the retreat is not strategic but forced, and that the new line the Germans are reaching is in no wise strong. It is calculated that it will take the enemy three weeks to complete their withdrawal to the Arras-Cambrai line, if such is their intention. German ingenuity and energy in hampering pursuit has been successfully countered by the British engineers building new roads and restoring railways behind the advance, almost as fast as they had been destroyed. The British at one point are now almost on the outskirts of Bapaume, pushing towards Loupart Wood, which is a network of wire intended to offer a strong resistance.

## REASSURING THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

### PRESS EXPLANATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, March 3.

Now that it is impossible any longer to conceal the retreat on the Ancre, the German Press, in one inspired accord, has begun to publish explanations intended to reassure the population, which has been disquieted for weeks past by rumours of evacuation. The papers now declare that they knew all about it since February 20th. Hence they are delighted to observe "the enemy's astonishment."

The Frankfurter Zeitung concludes with assurances that "the thing is that Hindenburg has a hand in the game, and so far everything is going on exactly as he wishes."

Finally, a long semi-official account, given in a communiqué, says the positions, which had been shot to pieces, were evacuated according to plan, unnoted by the enemy and without losses, while heroic rearwards inflicted heavy losses on the immensely more numerous British. It concludes by saying: "The Germans have withdrawn to higher ground from the horrible, bottomless marsh, where the villages are heaps of ruins, the wells filled up and the roads non-existent. Here the British are exposed to the inclemencies of the weather and the fire of German batteries trained on every point. Therefore, all the trouble of the British has been in vain. They can only consolidate the ground and bring up artillery at the cost of heavy sacrifices from the Germans, secure in strong positions whence they await new attacks unweakened and unshaken."

The Vossische Zeitung explains the retreat by declaring that Hindenburg's policy has been a maximum concentration in order to force a final decision in the Spring. Trench warfare will soon end, when the Germans will prove, immeasurably superior to the British.

The Vossische Zeitung describes the retreat as a model operation.

It is noteworthy that, coincident with the Press explanations, the Military Governor of Cologne threatens with severe imprisonment those "spreading absurdly exaggerated rumours."

## BRITISH MAN POWER.

### REVISION OF EXEMPTIONS ORDERED.

LONDON, March 3.

The Press Bureau announces that the Army Council has ordered a general revision of the certificates of exemption of men under thirty years of age. The Government impresses upon the tribunals that the war is reaching a critical stage. It is imperative to obtain more men for the Army, and exemption would in nowise be justified on the ground of employment or hardship, unless for the most exceptional reasons.

The Press Bureau intimates that the special arrangements postponing the calling up of religious workers have been terminated.

## NEW ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

AMSTERDAM, March 3.

According to Belgian correspondents, a new Zeppelin, making speed trials at Ghent, on February 26, caught fire and exploded, the crew being burnt to death.

Belgian eye-witnesses were arrested and taken to Germany.

## GERMANY'S MEXICO INTRIGUE.

### EFFECT OF THE REVELATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

### STRONG JAPANESE REPRISAL.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

The revelation of German plotting in Mexico has stirred the capital to its depths. Congressmen have forgotten their differences and are rallying to support the President.

Mr. Flood, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in introducing a Bill authorising the arming of merchantmen, received an ovation when he asserted the right of Americans to travel. He added: "We hope to uphold the right peacefully, but if this is impossible then it will be upheld by force of arms."

Mr. Lansing has issued a statement to the effect that he is confident that Mexico will not be a party to such a plot, adding: "It is impossible to publish all the details for fear of endangering the lives of our informants."

A Japanese official statement has been issued scolding the idea that Japan would ever entertain such a proposal, and dwells on the good growing out of the friendship between Japan and the United States.

An official at the Embassy said that the idea of Japan adhering to such a proposal was monstrous, impossible, and outrageous.

## STATEMENT BY BARON MOTONO.

New York, March 3.

A Tokyo message states that Baron Motono, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, told an Associated Press representative that he had received no proposal to join in a possible war against the United States. He said the idea was ridiculous and was based upon an outrageous presumption that Japan would abandon the Allies.

## GERMAN JUSTIFICATION OF THE INTRIGUE.

AMSTERDAM, March 3.

Germany justifies her intrigue in Mexico against America on the ground that it constituted an intelligent anticipation, which was subsequently justified by America abandoning neutrality.

Germany is angry at the "treachery" by which the intrigue was discovered.

## AMERICA AND GERMANY.

### HUGE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

The Senate has passed a credit of \$335,000,000 under the Naval Appropriation Bill without a division, and also the issue of \$150,000,000 of Bonds to provide an emergency fund.

It has also sanctioned \$115,000,000 for the President to expedite naval construction and \$95,000,000 for additional submarines.

Amendments to the Naval Bill have been adopted making all appropriations available immediately instead of on July 1st and establishing another Navy Yard on the Pacific Coast.

## NEW CHIEF OF AUSTRIAN GENERAL STAFF.

AMSTERDAM, March 3.

Baron Arz von Straussenberg succeeds von Hoetzendorf as Chief of the Austrian General Staff.

## GERMANY DETAINING AMERICAN CONSULS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The State Department has been informed that Germany is detaining four American Consuls, until the German Government is officially advised that the United States is allowing German Consuls to proceed to the ports in South America to which they have been assigned.

## THE AMERICANS OF THE YARROWDALE.

Irritation is being felt at the continued detention of the Americans from the Yarrowdale.

## THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

### LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, March 3.

The "Morning Post's" military expert deprecates a further advance from Kut. He says that it is time to reduce to a minimum the forces engaged in distant operations and concentrate on the defeat of Germany.

"The Times" says that General Maude has completely restored British prestige in the Middle East, and adds that even those who look askance at the Mesopotamian adventure are bound to acknowledge that the achievement is of solid value and may have far-reaching results.

## Special Food for Starved Nerves.

**SANAPHOS**

THE IDEAL RECONSTRUCTIVE NERVE FOOD  
A VALUABLE RESTORATIVE IN NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA AND ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

"Sanaphos" supplies the element which is needed by our nerves and other food elements which at once assimilate to make tissue and sufficient quantity by our ordinary food. Thus it is an ideal food for nourishing and strengthening nerves, and for correcting all of those nerves which govern all the working of the body.

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Stocks are held by and requests for samples should be addressed to: "Fletcher & Co., or The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong."

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East:—Dunn Brothers Ltd., Middlesex Street, London, England.

## CHINA AND GERMANY.

### A MEMORANDUM BY THE ALLIES.

LONDON, March 3.

The Times correspondent at Peking telegraphs that the Allied Ministers have presented a Memorandum to the Chinese Government sympathising with their attitude towards Germany and promising favourable consideration of such questions as the suspending of the Boxer indemnity payments during the war and revising the tariff in the event of China effectively severing relations with Germany and Austria.

## THE INDIAN ARMY.

### PAY AND PROMOTION GRIEVANCES TO BE REMEDIED.

LONDON, March 3.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John Rees regarding the grievances of Indian Army officers, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, announced that the Raj had carefully re-examined the question of pay and promotion and had been in communication with himself and the War Office.

In view of the length of the war and the arduous campaign in which the Indian Army is engaged, he now sanctioned, with the concurrence of the War Office a further acceleration of the time scale for promotion during the war, and a grant of pay corresponding to rank.

Under the revised scheme, promotion to the rank of Lieutenant would be after a year's service, to captain after four years and to major after fifteen years.

This scale of promotion would have a retrospective effect from September 9, 1915, and would carry arrears of pay from September 1, 1916.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was still communicating with the Raj in connection with certain details, but he hoped the scheme would be published in a few weeks.

In regard to sick-leave pay, the Raj had represented to him that the rates did not adequately meet the circumstances of officers badly wounded or suffering from serious illness contracted in the field or on active service, and he had asked the War Office to concur in proposals for granting better rates for such cases.

With regard to placing Indian officers on half pay after two years if unfit for duty in India, Mr. Chamberlain said he was not satisfied that half pay would be altogether appropriate for the present conditions of the Indian Army.

He was consulting the Raj on this matter and he had also tempered the rule regarding officers removed from the effective list after two years, whenever it was possible to find employment either in India or Great Britain for a disabled officer.

He said the Raj sympathised and co-operated with him very fully in the matter.

## INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES IN THE WAR CABINET.

CAIRO, March 3.

A garden party was given in honour of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir at the British Residency.

Sir James Meiston and Sir S. P. Sinha are visiting Luxor, in Upper Egypt.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 3.

Silver is quoted at 27½. There is an absence of competition and the market is quiet.

## GENERAL MAUDE'S TRIBUTE TO HIS TROOPS.

LONDON, March 3.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, has warmly congratulated General Maude on his brilliant success and the gallantry and endurance of his troops.

General Maude, replying, says the devotion to duty, and the dash and gallantry of his troops, both British and Indian, have been matchless.

## PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN TURKEY.

LONDON, March 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the Government was doing its utmost to trace British and Indian prisoners-of-war in Turkey by means of enquiries through American and other channels.

The question of an Anglo-Turkish exchange of prisoners was being considered.

## GENERAL SMUTS.

LONDON, March 3.

The Press Bureau announces that General Smuts has been appointed a member of the Privy Council.

## A STATE SHIPPING SCHEME.

LONDON, March 3.

It is understood that the Shipping Controller is contemplating a scheme for the requisitioning of liners under which owners will constitute a Committee of Management, whereon the Controller will be represented. The profits above those yielded by requisition rates will accrue to the State and all competition will be eliminated. The scheme will firstly be applied to the Australia trade.

## LACONIA'S CAPTAIN EVADEN THE PIRATES.

LONDON, March 3.

The captain of the Laconia donned mufti before the sinking of his ship, hence the pirates' search for him was fruitless.

In South London yesterday (wrote an old Londoner recently) I witnessed a spectacle of a kind I have not seen in London for many years. It was a lower class funeral of the old-fashioned type. Four black horses each with velvet pall, and each with heavy waving black plumes, drew the glass-sided hearse, in which was the costly coffin, laden with expensive wreaths. The top of the hearse was black with more plumes. Surely war time is a curious time to select for such an undecorated revival! I may say that the rank of the deceased was indicated by the fact that the two mourning coaches which followed the hearse contained bowler-batted gentlemen smoking clay pipes.

## THE MAN WHO Gets There

Is the man who has blood—rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

## WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: \$1.25 and \$3.25.



ROBERT PORTER &amp; SON'S

## BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE  
IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 18.

## To-day's Advertisements

## The China Mail.

## NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned beg to notify that we have established ourselves in Canton as General Merchants.

HONG & CO.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1551

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

## NOTICE.

ON and after 15th March, 1917, the HOUR for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, Saturdays included.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STARR,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1552

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

## FRIDAY,

the 9th March, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

Removed to Sale Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1553

## THE DIARY.

## General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, March 7—10.30 a.m.—Meeting at Government House of Ladies interested in War Work.

THURSDAY, March 8 & FRIDAY, March 9—H.K. H. Society's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

FRIDAY, March 9—5.58 a.m.—Full Moon.

SATURDAY, March 10—10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, Hats, Perfumery etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Co's Meeting.

SATURDAY, March 17—St. Patrick's Day.

SUNDAY, March 25—Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

## THE

## CHINA MAIL

can be obtained at the following

places in Hongkong:—

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

Upper Peak Tram Station.

Lower Peak Tram Station.

Chong (D'Agular Street).

Chong (Kowloon).

etc.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EBY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at once. Sprains may be cured in much time when promptly treated. Lame limbs, rheumatic pains, are some of the ailments for which it is especially adapted. Try this liniment and become convinced of its quality and you will wish to be without it. For all Chances and Storekeepers.

war charities, but it is highly probable that the winners of sweeps in a great many instances, have invested a large proportion of their winnings in War Stock. If the end justifies the means, the holding of the Race Meeting is abundantly justified. This also is the argument for Premium Bonds. They would serve to collect hundreds of thousands of pounds for the War Chest which would not otherwise—immediately, at all events—be devoted to that purpose.

## China and Germany.

It is an old saying that we must go abroad to hear of the news at home, and we have an illustration of it in the fact that we get via London the first news of the Memorandum which the Allies have presented to the Chinese Government, sympathizing with its attitude towards Germany, and promising favourable consideration of questions concerned with the suspending of the Boxer indemnity during the war and revising the tariff in the event of China effectively severing relations with Germany and Austria. Since the war, with the institution of a Press Censorship, which is often past all understanding, Hongkong has frequently been the last place in the world to hear about what is going on in China. We have received several inquiries on the subject of the paucity of news from Peking during the past few weeks when great interest has naturally been felt in the progress of the diplomatic negotiations in Peking in regard to China's attitude towards Germany. The only answer we can give is contained in the one word "Censorship." Apparently the principle on which the Censors proceed is that no news of any importance from Peking or Shanghai relating to diplomatic affairs can be published in Hongkong, until confirmation of it has come via London! (Since this was written we have had a welcome departure from this policy in the Chinese Press telegram we publish this evening, giving the news that the Chinese Government is seeking the sanction of Parliament for a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany and of a proposal to join the Entente.)

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A branch of the China and Japan War Savings Association has been started in Tientsin.

Five Chinese cases of enteric fever occurred in the Colony last week, two of the cases having a fatal termination.

The theft of jewellery valued at \$1,705, a bank draft for \$800 and \$75 in money has been reported to the Police by a resident of No. 47 Des Vaux Road Central.

The small pox epidemic is abating. The number of cases reported last week was 22. Of these 11 were in the city of Victoria and 11 in districts other than the City of Victoria. Two of the cases were Portuguese and the rest Chinese.

A most enjoyable dinner was held in the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night by the Mounted Sections of the H.K.V.C. and H.K.V.R. in honour of the members of the section who are shortly leaving to join up at Home. Capt. G. C. Moxon, in charge of the Troop, presided at the head of the table while Mr. Morton Smith acted as Vice and Master of Ceremonies.

In the Admiralty Court, London, Sir Samuel Evans, president, has awarded £8,500 as salvage remuneration to the owners, master, and crew of the Norwegian tank steamship *Caloric* for services rendered to the Japanese liner *Tanaka Maru* in the North Atlantic. The *Tanaka Maru*, a vessel of 2,425 tons gross, while on a voyage from Boston, U.S.A., to Manchester, broke her propeller shaft, and the *Caloric* towed her to Berehaven.

Mr. William H. Avery, assistant general manager of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha in San Francisco, who has been touring in the Philippines and China since early this year, has made arrangements to open branch offices for the T.K.K. in Manila and Shanghai in order to handle the increased volume of trade which is coming to his company, as soon as several steamers now being built are placed on the trans-Pacific run. Japan Advertiser.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## ARMED ROBBERY OF A TRADING JUNK.

The following story was related by a junk master who appeared in Mr. Melbourne's Court this afternoon as complainant against three men and one woman charged with the armed robbery of his trading junk.

In the early morning of January 12th he left Shaikwan in his junk, bound for Hongkong with a cargo of salt fish. While passing the Taikeo Dockyard a small boat containing nine men came alongside and seven or eight of the men, armed with knives and revolvers, boarded the junk. After compelling the junk owner and his family to go below they covered the hatches and robbed the junk of \$800 in money and also stole jewellery and canvas, which made a total loss of \$1,015.

The robbery was reported to the Police with the result that the four defendants were taken into custody. Inspector Gordon, who is in charge of the case, said that although the woman did not board the junk she is believed to be the instigator of the robbery.

Witnesses were called and the case remained until Wednesday.

## ALLEGED OPIUM EXPORTING.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning a Chinese employed on a coast steamer was charged with attempting to export eight tins of opium and having in his possession three tins of opium in excess to the amount allowed by the Government.

The defendant, who pleaded not guilty to the first charge and guilty to the second charge, said he was merely taking the opium to Shik Tong Shui.

Inspector Wildin of the Revenue Department stated that the defendant was arrested whilst boarding a sampson from Jardine Wharf and the opium discovered in his possession was in packages bearing Government labels suspected of being counterfeit. As the Police were investigating, the Inspector asked for a demand.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada appeared as solicitor for the defence.

The case was remanded until Wednesday, bail being fixed at \$2,000.

## A CHARGE OF LARCENY.

A Chinese, who described himself as a broker, appeared before Mr. Melbourne this morning in answer to a charge of larceny.

It appeared the defendant had been collecting rent and failed to account for \$147, of which he was bailor.

Evidence was taken and His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

## THEFT OF WATER PIPE.

A coolie who has been in the employ of the Public Works Department for the past eleven years was brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning and charged with the theft of 36 feet of water pipe. Inspector Sullivan stated that the case was a serious one as water piping valued at \$200, had recently been stolen from Pokfulam Road and from the grounds of the Hongkong University, and only a few days ago, a theft of pipe valued at \$400 had been reported. In the last case suspicion had fallen on fitters and coolies employed by the P. W. D.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge but after evidence was heard His Worship imposed a sentence of two months' hard labour.

## RECOVERY OF A STOLEN SINGLET.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning Inspector Arculli (B) charged a Chinese with the theft of a wollen singlet, valued at \$7.50 which was stolen from the Inspector's residence in Wanchai Road.

The Inspector arrested the defendant whom he discovered seated in front of a godown in Ballock Lane with the stolen singlet hanging close by.

The defendant, however, pleaded not guilty to the charge and as there were no witnesses, he was discharged.

## WANTED FOR MURDER.

A Chinese wanted for murder by the Canton Government was committed to goal by Mr. J. R. Wood this morning on an extradition warrant.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Mattingly appeared as solicitor for the defence.

## FIRE AT TAI-KOK-TEU.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out at No. 52 and 54 Kramer Street, Tai-Kok-Teu, which were used as a knitting factory. Despite the efforts of the Police and firemen from Yau-mai and the fire boat, both houses were gutted. The cause of the fire is unknown.

## CHINA AND GERMANY.

## GOVERNMENT FAVOURS JOINING THE ENTENTE.

## RECOMMENDATION TO PARLIAMENT.

(Fok Tsu Yot Po's Service.)

Peking, March 4.

It is officially announced that the Government has come to a decision regarding the policy which should be adopted by China towards Germany in the present crisis and has referred it to Parliament for its consideration.

The Premier (Tsun Xi Sun) invited the Speakers of both houses and the leading members of all political parties to meet him on the 2nd inst. when he explained to them the nature of the crisis and stated that the Government favoured the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany and the joining of the Entente, but would ask Parliament for its confirmation of this decision before acting upon it. He had, therefore, called them together to explain the situation. The majority of those present supported the Government's policy.

The matter is to come before Parliament on the 8th inst.

## PREMIER SUDDENLY RESIGNS.

LATER.

The Premier unexpectedly tendered his resignation and left the Capital for Tientsin with his retinue on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

On learning of this the Chief of the General Staff left for Tientsin to induce the Premier to return.

It is reported that the Premier's resignation is due to a difference of opinion with the President.

Li King Hi is temporarily acting as Premier.

## THE ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The following telegram has been addressed by the Rev. E. W. Thwing, a prime mover in the anti-opium campaign, to all the Military and Civil Governors in China:—

Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has signed an agreement with the foreign opium merchants by which the Chinese Government is to buy up all the remaining stocks in Shanghai at Ts. \$200 per chest. This opium will then be in the charge of Feng Kuo-chang after March.

The British Government is not supporting the opium merchants, and there is no need for China to buy any of this opium. Such a purchase of this foreign opium would bring much disgrace on the Chinese Government and much ruin to the people. We ask you to telegraph to the Peking Government urging that this agreement with the opium merchants be cancelled.

(Sgd.) Edward W. Thwing.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon Mr. C. E. Anton has been appointed and Mr. H. W. Bird re-appointed to be members of the Authorized Architects Committee.

Mr. Fred Coyne, formerly stage manager of the Bandman Opera Co., is now serving as a private with the New Zealand Forces. His two sons, held commissions in Africa. Mr. E. Granby, another former member of the Bandman Opera Co., has obtained a commission in the Indian Army Reserve.

A Tientsin contemporary says:—The many friends of Mr. Alec Ramsay, late Editor of the "Peking Daily News," (formerly of Hongkong) will regret to learn that he has contracted small-pox and that he is now lying in an unconscious state. Severe as the attack is, hopes are entertained that his strong constitution will enable him to make a rapid recovery.

It will no doubt be of interest to his friends in the Far East to hear that Temp. Lieut. Col. M. H. Logan, R.E., of the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, of Shanghai and Hongkong, has been awarded the Military Cross for good work done under heavy fire on many occasions during the "push" on the Somme. He was employed first of all on preparations for the advance, and then on forward work, nearly always ahead of the guns during the whole of the operations. N. C. Daily News.

## THE COMING RUSSIA.

Of all the nations at war Russia must be the most interesting to the world, for she is still less than half known to it. Many fear Russia, many admire her, a few know her, but to all, even these few, she remains mysterious. Overcome her vastness and her mystery have exercised a peculiar fascination. I was one of these. Even as a boy the fascination had taken hold of me. I read all that I could about Russia, of her history and of her present life; and when I was asked what present I would choose on my twenty-first birthday, I chose a visit to Russia. I had my desire.

That was not so many years before the war, yet I remember searching all London and finding that not a single guide-book about Russia was written in English. All that I could get was a Baedeker in German! Then came the vogue of the Russian writer. The names of some became very familiar to Englishmen, and their influence on English writers was apparent. Yet even then few knew Russia, though many now desired to know her. There followed the war and the Grand Alliance and all the world was talking of Russia and the strength that was hidden in her vast territories. Perhaps by the time the war is over the world will have begun to know her.

What I know of her I learnt before the war, and I do not believe that anyone who has known the Russian has failed to like him. He is a man of peculiar charm, intensely religious, patient, a firm friend, and he has a mind—a great mind. To those who knew Russia only from the outside, in the past, it has always been an enigma that so much which they read of Russian politics seemed so uncharacteristic of all that the travellers had told them of the Russian people. I had wondered too—until I went to Russia. And then I found, what we have all been finding of our own countries since the war, that there was a deep, a strong German influence in all her affairs. It is not possible in a few words to give an impression of this influence. But I found when I went to Petrograd, that it was not French as I had expected, which was the most spoken language, but German. While Russia's autonomy was Russian, her bureaucracy was German. That distinction is the key to much that was hard to understand in her affairs. It may seem strange to all other peoples, except perhaps to the Japanese, but it is true, that if the war strengthens, as already it has strengthened, the autonomy of the Czar, that change will be for the greater liberty of the people. It is from the autonomy that greater constitutional liberty has always come; from it came the end of serfdom, the beginning and the development of the Duma.

When St. Petersburg became Petrograd many saw in that defiance to the enemy of the same sort as Germany's war on all English and French words in her vocabulary. But it was something greater and deeper than that. It was a symbol of the change, which in Russia, as in England and in France, has been brought by the war, the purging of the German influence that was already in her midst. Did not Mr. Treppoff say when he came into power that his task was to deliver Russia from the remaining German influences? As she was a country less developed than her Allies, so was she more open to these German influences. Her people are far from practical. Much that they should have done for themselves they left to foreigners, who were nearly all German, to do for them, and usually they had the worst of the bargain. They will be saved by the war from the exploiting hand, the paralyzing energy of the German. They will be allied with humaner peoples. Years ago I was told by many well-wishers of Russia that her chief need was an alliance with Great Britain. Then it seemed impossible, now it has come to pass. Russia was already before the war in the process of a great change, the war will make that change profoundly greater.

But if Russia has to learn from the more eager western peoples the ways of her material development, she has much to return to give. All Europe has been tainted with that thing which we are fighting to destroy in Germany, that material lust which has come to full favour in the German philosophy, and made a god of the machine. But Russia, least of all has been tainted by it, and has kept those humaner things, which other peoples, in their material industry, have lost. Some feel that a victorious Russia will be an aggressive Russia, that the pride of physical force will pass from Germany to her. Those who fear that do not know the Russian people: their deep religious sense, their patience, their pity. It is an old fear. The influence of a victorious Russia on Europe will be of a very different sort.

Russia can only be victorious. If she had no other quality to aid her, yet her patience would win. I remember one day in Petrograd standing at a High Mass in St. Isaac's Cathedral. There are no seats in the Russian Churches. I stood in the middle of an immense crowd, so firmly wedged, that it was almost impossible to turn. Presently I felt a light touch on my shoulder. I looked round, but in that dense crowd I could see nothing. The touch came again, every few seconds I felt it on my shoulder. It was very light and I thought it must be something dropping from the roof. I paid little attention. But it went on for perhaps ten minutes, and then I felt that I must know what it was. I forced myself round in that close crowd and found myself facing a Russian peasant. He had his votive candle in his hand. He desired that I should pass it on through the crowd to be lighted by one of the ikons. It was he who had been touching me to attract my attention. For ten minutes he had been trying. But there was no kind of impatience on his face. He smiled pleasantly. All he had wanted was my attention. How long he must wait till he had it did not matter to him at all. I have thought of that peasant's face many times during these last two years, for that act of his has seemed to me a symbol of the Russian nation. What can Germany with her whirlwind campaigns, her hysterical longing for a quick victory, do against such infinite patience? There is a story somewhere of a man who was crushed to a jelly by the continual touching of thousands of hands. I have remembered that story too, when I have thought of that peasant's hand on my shoulder, touching, touching without hurry, without impatience until I should turn.

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## HONGKONG WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

The following letters have been received acknowledging gifts of tobacco and cigarettes sent by "Our Little Bit Society," Kowloon, to the men at the Front:—

M. D. S. 38,

18.1.17.

To the Hon. Sec., O.L.B. Society, Lieut. Col. E. L. Gowlan, R.A.M.C., is most grateful to your society for the kind present of tobacco, which will be much appreciated both by him and by many others in his unit.

Thanks also for the Christmas greetings which are reciprocated. The card was too good to send back as an acknowledgment it has been posted to some Naval Cadets at Osborne.

E. L. GOWLAND.

36 Casualty Clearing Station, B.E.F.

20.1.17.

The Sister in Charge wishes to thank the O.L.B. Society for the parcel of smokes which arrived safely to-day.

January 22nd, 1917.

Dear Madam, I beg to acknowledge with many thanks a second parcel from "Our Little Bit Society," containing 1lb. of tobacco and 1,000 cigarettes. They will be very much appreciated by the patients under my care.

Yours truly,

H. H. HOMAN

(O.C. No. 8 C.C.S.).

## FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. NAVY.

Tuesday, 6th inst. Kick off 5 p.m. H.K.F.C.—Goldenberg, Black, Railton, Rodger, Stewart, Smith, Chenio, Walker, Stalker, McTavish and Chasels.

## EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

The United Serding report gives us, says a London contemporary, an instance of a company whose maximum dividend has never exceeded 45 per cent. in any one year, and that it is now called upon to hand over to the Exchequer a sum equal to about 54 per cent. on the paid-up capital. Other plantation companies, which have distributed upwards of 100 per cent. annually for years, pay not a half-penny. Scandals of this description will, we fear, be of frequent occurrence during the next six months, and the publication of the United Serding figures should bring home to everybody the glaring injustice of the Finance Act in its present form.

## SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY.

The company has announced that the oil products owned and controlled by their associated companies amounted during the past year to 5,154,000 tons, against 4,597,824 tons in 1915 and 4,780,000 tons in 1914.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Douglases ..... \$108 ..... sellers  
Def. Indos ..... 150 ..... buyers  
China Bagners ..... 112 ..... buyers  
Wharves ..... 75 ..... sellers  
Docks ..... 120 ..... buyers  
Cement ..... 11.50 ..... buyers  
Langkai ..... 17 ..... buyers  
Shanghai Cottons ..... 116 ..... buyers



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

## ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

LONDON, March 4.  
An Italian official communiqué reports:—

After a violent preparation the enemy attempted to storm our positions to the east of Gorizia but were driven back with heavy loss.

## RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN PERSIA.

## CAPTURE OF HAMADAN.

LONDON, March 4.  
A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—

Our Persian detachments took the offensive in the direction of Bidjar and occupied a village two miles to the south-west of it.

We captured Hamadan on Friday.

## THE ALLIED CONFERENCE AT PETROGRAD.

LONDON, March 3.  
The Allied Missions have returned from Russia very satisfied with the result of their visit.

## LABOUR QUESTIONS IN RUSSIA.

## A VERY GRAVE BLUNDER.

PETROGRAD, March 3.  
The Duma debated on the recent arrests of workmen.

Mr. Konoroff, the Vice-President of Committee, described the arrests as a very grave blunder. He paid a tribute to the patriotism of the workmen who were determined to offer every sacrifice to secure victory.

M. Konoroff declared that mysterious bands, four days ago, prevented publication of an appeal by the workmen to return to work.

## JAPAN AND GERMANY'S MEXICO INTRIGUE.

## AN AUTHORITY REPUTATION.

TOKYO, March 4.  
It is authoritatively stated that the German proposal of an alliance with Japan against America was never submitted to Japan in any form, either officially or unofficially, and that it had been "of course" there was only one reply.

The Premier, Count Terauchi, and other members of the Cabinet denounce the proposal as an "evil dream of degenerate minds."

## SLAVERY IN THE FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.

## AN APPEAL FOR FREEDOM.

LONDON, March 3.  
The Anti-Slavery Aborigines Protection Society has appealed to the Colonial Office to proclaim the freedom of 185,000 slaves in German East Africa.

## THE AMERICANS OF THE "YARROWDALE."

AMSTERDAM, March 3.  
It is reported from Berlin that the Americans from the Yarrowdale are still detained because some British seamen are infected with spotted and typhus fever.

It is hoped to raise the quarantine on March 7.

## DISARMAMENT MEASURES IN GREECE.

ATHENS, March 3.  
The Minister of the Interior has urged the police and gendarmerie authorities to apply the disarmament decree more strictly as the military control is dissatisfied with the present results.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 3.  
The death is announced of the Hon. H. J. Cist, formerly Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and he to the Barony of Brownlow.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE WESTERN FRONT. SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, March 4.  
A French communiqué announces several successful raids on the German trenches near Montcaumon-Fourant, east of Hill 304 and the Forest of Apremont. Prisoners were brought back together with material.

## BRITISH STILL PROGRESSING.

## STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: After stubborn resistance, further progress was made to the north of Thuisieux-Mont and east of Gommecourt. Our line advanced a quarter of a mile on a frontage of five miles. An enemy bombing attack forced us to evacuate a trench to the east of Sully-Salliel but we gained ground by an immediate counter-attack.

## GERMAN MESSAGES.

LONDON, March 4.  
A German communiqué states that strong British reconnoitring detachments attempted to penetrate trenches at Halluch and Levin, but were repulsed. There were renewed violent infantry encounters on both banks of the Aisne. The British met with sanguinary losses. The Germans broke into a Russian position west of Luck to a depth of 1,500 metres and 25 kilometres wide. They destroyed dugouts, captured 3 officers, 276 men and 7 machine guns.

## RUSSIAN GAS ATTACK CAUSES PANIC.

LONDON, March 4.  
A Russian official message received by wireless states:—  
Our gas attack northward of Lake Narotch provoked panic in the enemy's trenches.

We drove out Germans who had entered our first-line trenches to the South-West of Brzezany.

## THE ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

## REASONS FOR SUCCESS.

LONDON, March 4.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. W. H. Forster stated that the improvement in transport was largely responsible for the success in Mesopotamia, where the medical conditions were now generally satisfactory. There was necessarily considerable sickness during the summer but the ratio since had steadily diminished.

## RIVER GUNBOATS ON THE TIGRIS.

## HEAVY LOSS INFLICTED ON TURKS.

LONDON, March 4.  
The Admiralty announces that in Mesopotamia the river gunboats Taranula, Mantis and Moch came into contact and passed the retreating Turkish Army to the west of Shamrun on February 26. They inflicted heavy loss and captured or destroyed four Turkish steamers and a number of barges containing ammunition.

## SUBMARINISM.

## FRANCE FOLLOWS GREAT BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE.

LONDON, March 4.  
France has decided to follow Great Britain's example by suspending publication of the names of ships sunk, giving instead a weekly statement of the results of submarineism.

## PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

## COMMISSION APPOINTED.

LONDON, March 4.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson announced the appointment of a Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Churchill, to examine the question of the promotion of officers and to deal with the anomalies of the existing system.

## MANCHESTER AND COTTON GOODS.

## INCREASE IN DUTY CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, March 4.  
Considerable excitement was caused in Manchester on the raising of the duty on cotton goods imported by India while the countervailing excise is unchanged. Protesters will promptly be made on the ground that the change imposes a four per cent protective duty against Lancashire goods.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

## SCANTY SUPPLIES.

LONDON, March 4.  
Messrs. Montagu and Co.'s report shows that supplies of silver are very scanty. The arrivals from America are unusually small, and the general demand is slight though the coinage demand continues. China exchanges are still appreciably below parity.

(Continued on page 3.)

## AMERICA AND GERMANY.

## THE TREATY OF 1799.

The following article is contributed to the "Peking Gazette" by Mr. Charles James Fox, Ph. D., Professor of Political Science, Peking University:—

When the Administration at Washington announced that it intends to abide strictly by the treaty of 1799 between Prussia and the United States, this ancient treaty of amity and commerce, negotiated by the infant Republic of America with the King of Prussia at a time when most of Europe was united in the Second Coalition against France, has suddenly assumed much importance for the few Americans who are still in Germany and the host of German subjects who are in the United States.

The value of treaties with the German Empire is questioned by some just at present, but the rights and obligations of the contracting parties to the agreement of 1799 are, under present conditions, so one-sided, and so in favour of the Germans, that there seems slight possibility that Berlin will regard this convention as a "scrap of paper."

Of the treaty of 1799, two of the articles still in force belong to the rather rare category of international agreements in which two States, while at peace, make solemn agreements which are to be binding upon them, in the event of, and during hostilities between them. A similar treaty, now in force, between the United States and Italy, was signed in 1871.

In each of these conventions it is declared that neither the pretence that war dissolves treaties, or any other whatever, shall be construed as annulling or suspending the agreement; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided, and during which its provisions are to be strictly observed, as the most acknowledged obligations of the law of nations.

## NINE MONTHS' GRACE.

In the Treaty of 1799, Article 22 runs as follows: "If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country then residing in the other, shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects, without molestation or hindrance; and all women and children, scholars, of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all others, whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses or goods be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the enemy, into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if anything is necessary to be taken from them, for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for, at a reasonable price."

## HUMANITARIAN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Article 24 provides: "And to prevent the destruction of prisoners of war, by sending them into distant and inclement countries, or by crowding them into close and noxious places, the two contracting parties solemnly pledge themselves to the world and to each other, that they will not adopt any such practice; that neither will they send the prisoners whom they may take from the other into the East Indies, or any other parts of Asia or Africa, but they shall be placed in some parts of their dominions in Europe or America; in wholesome situation; that they shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships, nor be put into iron bonds, nor be otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs, that the officers shall be enlarged on their paroles within convenient districts and have comfortable quarters, and the common men be disposed in cantonments open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks, as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are, for their own troops, and the officers shall also be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the same articles and quality as are allowed by them either in kind, or by commutation, 10 officers of equal rank in their own army; and all others shall be daily furnished by them with such rations as they shall allow to a common soldier in their own service; the value whereof shall be paid by the other party on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the subsistence of prisoners at the close of the war; and the said accounts shall not be mingled with, or set off against any others, nor the balance due on them be withheld as a satisfaction or reprisal for any other article, or for any other cause, real or pretended, whatever. That each party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners of their own appointment, with every separate cantonment of prisoners in possession of the other, which commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases; shall be allowed to receive and distribute whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends and shall be free to make his reports in open letters to those who employ him; but if any officer shall break his parole, or any other prisoner shall exceed the limits of his cantonments after they shall have been designated to him, such individual officer or other prisoner shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his enlargement on parole, or commutation; and if it is declared, that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other

whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this and the next preceding article; but on the contrary that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be strictly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature and nations."

This treaty of amity and commerce of 1799 expired by its own limitation in 1810, but the provisions of the articles just quoted were revived by Article 12 of the Treaty of May 1, 1828, between Prussia and the United States, and are still in force.

The provisions of Article 24, of the treaty of 1799, regarding prisoners of war, are very similar to those adopted more than a century later at The Hague, in the convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land, in reference to which Germany and Austria are on the list of nations who "ratified with reservations." But there were no "reservations" unless "mental," ones when Prussia ratified the treaty of 1799.

## PORTUGUESE FORCES FOR THE WEST.

Dr. Bernardino Machado, President of Portugal, has made the following statement regarding the sending of Portuguese troops to France to Mr. Henry Stuyvesant, London correspondent of the "Brooklyn Eagle":—

"Portugal is on the verge of larger co-operation in the world-war. Military missions from the General Staff of the British and French armies are considering ways and means of placing Portuguese troops in the field in Flanders and France. Portugal is taking thorough stock of her available military and naval resources, with a view, not only toward further strengthening the ancient alliance with England, but toward becoming a more considerable factor in the broader arrangements of the Entente Powers."

"In accordance with a well-understood convention between the two Governments, the military participation of Portugal in the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance has hitherto been confined to operations in Angola and in Portuguese East Africa—operations which are at this moment engaging some 15,000 splendidly-equipped troops along a thinly-held, but long and difficult front. Our help has now been asked for the campaign on the Western European front. Portugal stands ready to undertake whatever steps may prove necessary to convince the Entente Powers of our sincerity and persistence."

"Our troops will take the field in France at the precise moment when the British, French and Portuguese General Staffs decide that our aid will exert the maximum effect. Our military efforts in Europe will be made with our own resources as a nation. Great Britain has agreed to make a loan of whatever sums may be necessary for Portugal to wage war in the most modern and efficient manner. We are to purchase, and are purchasing, British-made munitions at current prices, in the same fashion as France and Russia."

## TO RAISE LOAN ABROAD.

"Money borrowed from Great Britain at the current rates will be repaid within two years after peace is signed by means of an indemnity and a loan raised abroad. Funds borrowed from Great Britain during the continuance of war will be expended only in Allied countries. Purchases of war materials from neutral countries, such as the United States and Spain, will continue as before, but such purchases will be paid for directly from the Portuguese Treasury."

The President explained that the outbreak of war had found the Portuguese army well equipped, "for we had enjoyed sufficient warning to make us realise the necessity for adequate military preparedness," and he spoke of the part played by Portuguese troops in South-West Africa, and since then along the borders between German and Portuguese East Africa, whither some 6,000 troops have been sent from Portugal to supplement the regular and native forces.

Dr. Machado continued:—"Our relations with Spain have never been better. I have been in personal communication with King Alfonso; our Governments have maintained close contact. There are absolutely no outstanding points of dispute between Portugal and Spain. The growing liberalism of Spanish political ideals meets with immense approbation throughout Portugal."

## END IN SUMMER.

## RUSSIA, ARMING TWENTY MILLIONS.

The head of a large brokerage house is quoted by the "Wall Street Journal" as saying he is firmly convinced that war will be over before next summer. Someone must finally give way and accept the other's terms, and that someone will be Germany. She does not want to face another winter of hard fighting. She realises only too well that her supplies are at a low ebb. "But that is her greatest dread. Russia will be able to put 20,000,000 men in the field next September. That is the major reason why Germany wants to conclude peace. Her Eastern front could never withstand the human avalanche. New York has more about the arming of Russia than we do on this side, so the prediction may carry some weight."

## A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known to all over the civilized world for the speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## WILL THE GERMAN FLEET COME OUT AGAIN.

## "GREATEST SEA BATTLE OF ALL TIMES" IMMINENT.

Mr. Hector C. Bywater, writing recently in the "Pall Mall Gazette" said:—  
In 1917, fated to witness the greatest sea battle of all time, a battle which, like Trafalgar, will settle the question of naval predominance for generations! Among naval officers opinion is divided as to whether the German High Sea Fleet will come out in force to accept a decisive engagement, or continue to lurk behind its shore defences and minefields, leaving the active prosecution of the war to submarines and aircraft.

Those who favour the latter theory argue that, after experiencing the devastating effect of British gunnery at Jutland, the Germans will have no stomach for another encounter with the Grand Fleet, especially as they know themselves to be outnumbered in heavy ships by something like two to one. Nevertheless, there are indications that momentous naval developments are approaching.

Information to hand from trustworthy quarters tells of incessant activity at the German bases. The capital ships of the High Sea Fleet are frequently seen at sea within the "net triangle," practising tactical evolutions and attended by a dense screen of light cruisers and destroyers, while overhead the ubiquitous Zeppelins scan the surface for prowling pentecosts. During October and November heavy and sustained gunfire audible in the western section of the Baltic denoted battle practice on an extensive scale. It will be remembered that similar activity was observed in the months that preceded the battle of Jutland.

## DOUBTFUL NEWS FROM NEUTRALS.

Speculation as to the present strength of the High Sea Fleet is necessarily futile. From the beginning of the war Germany's naval ports have been hermetically sealed, and extraordinary pains are taken to hide from the world the nature and extent of the work that is in progress at those places. At the same time, a great deal of dubious information has been circulated from German sources with regard to the shipbuilding policy adopted during the war. In particular, the Scandinavian Press has frequently asserted, on the basis of "special information" from Germany, that practically no large warships have been laid down in that country since the outbreak, and that new construction is confined to light cruisers, torpedo craft, and submarines. Similar news often appears in the American, Dutch and Swiss papers. Such unanimity is highly suspicious, pointing as it does to a common origin, which can only be German.

It is in fact generally conceded that it is in the nature of things that Germany should be building in large numbers the craft which are the most effective in the sea. In particular, the Scandinavian Press has frequently asserted, on the basis of "special information" from Germany, that practically no large warships have been laid down in that country since the outbreak, and that new construction is confined to light cruisers, torpedo craft, and submarines. Similar news often appears in the American, Dutch and Swiss papers. Such unanimity is highly suspicious, pointing as it does to a common origin, which can only be German.

Another suspicious item of news which reaches us from many neutral quarters is to the effect that, although the building of the new warships has been practically suspended, the German yards are working at full blast on merchant vessels, large numbers of which have been laid down or launched in the last year or two. This, we are told, is in preparation for the struggle for maritime supremacy which Germany believes will follow immediately after the war. It sounds far from convincing. With almost the whole of her existing mercantile fleet lying idle in home or foreign ports, with new capital at a premium, and with the growing probability that the Allies, if successful, will indemnify themselves for their shipping losses at the expense of her mercantile marine, what incentive has Germany to divert skilled labour and precious raw material to the creation of new merchant shipping?

## THE ONE CHANCE.

Even the most cas-hardened German militarist now realises that his country is bound to fail in the war unless she can achieve some measure of success in the naval arena. Since the blockade has become so in fact, we do not hear so much of the former boasts from Berlin about the land conquering the sea, of the triumph of Moltke over Mahan. Unless Germany has gone stark mad, she will need a sensible effort to make at sea. One really effective blow in this element would do more to rehabilitate her cause than a succession of victories on the battlefields of the Continent.

As the pressure of the blockades becomes more and more intolerable, and the prospect of a really decisive military success in East or West grows ever fainter, Germany is bound to turn her eyes towards the Fleet, her last remaining card. The reward of a success at sea would be prodigious; the consequences of failure would add but little to her plight. By every law of logic she is constrained to strike with her utmost power at sea. When, where, or how this blow is to be delivered can only be conjectured, but that it will be struck at no distant date is the conclusion to which one is driven after a careful study of all the evidence available. Fortunately in the recent changes at the Admiralty the nation has a pledge that the control of our naval forces is in thoroughly capable hands, and can thus await with calm and confidence the final attempt of the despairing enemy to escape his inevitable doom.

Cardinal Hartmann, says the Catholic newspaper "Kölnische Volkszeitung" recently gave the Kaiser a letter from the Pope, inviting Germany to protect Reims Cathedral against the weather and to repair the damage done. In his reply the Kaiser spoke of his "endeavour to preserve from the ravages of war venerable places of religious worship and monuments of art, which I consider as the common property of humanity."

## RUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism can't be cured without taking nauseous medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured thousands of the pain, and has cured face, neck, rheumatism, and all internal rheumatism, in children and adults, and is a great relief to the sufferer. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classed it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Queen's Dispensary  
(HARPER & BROS.)

TEL. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

## THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE SUITABLE TAILORS IN THE COLONY.

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## TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

## WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

## "MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to hear witnesses that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

SHED! SHED! SHED!  
"MALTHOID"  
LIGHT! SAFE! SNOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.  
HONGKONG.

## CINEMA MARVELS.

## FACTS AND FIGURES OF A GREAT INDUSTRY.

The following remarkable facts and figures regarding the cinema industry were disclosed in the evidence of Mr. F. R. Goodwin, the chairman of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association (London Branch), at the first meeting of the Cinema Commission of Inquiry held at the Central Hall, Westminster:—

Invested in the business at close of 1914, as shown by Somerset House figures:—  
Registered in 1915 and 1916: 1,486,305  
Attendance at the 4,600 cinemahalls for one year for week days: 1,056,375,000  
Attendance on Sundays for one year: 19,500,000  
Fifty per cent of the visitors occupied seats to the value of 2d. or less.

Number of persons engaged in the manufacture, exhibition, and distribution of films in the British Isles: 80,000,100,000.  
New film subjects issued in one year: 4,767.  
Length of new films each year: 6,000,000 ft.  
Imports for one year: 21,910,000.  
The attendance figures represent visits to the cinema on the part of every inhabitant of the British Isles twenty-four times a year, or, roughly speaking, half the entire population of men, women, and children visited a cinematograph hall once every week.

## FENANG TO HANGKOK BY RAIL.

The Singapore correspondent of the "Peking Gazette" states that the last rail of the Colaba-Kedah extension of the Siam-Southern Railway was laid on the 15th inst. For the present three construction trains per week will be run to the frontier, with passengers. It is shortly proposed to run the mail direct from Fenang to Bangkok in 24 days. T.M.S. construction trains have been running to the frontier for some time.

## CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

Five workmen were recently sentenced to two months imprisonment for having endangered the lives of thousands of their fellow-workers in a Government shell-filling factory. Two of them were in possession of matches. They were during a recent visit to the factory, carelessly careless, and that they had been so.

## ENGLAND'S FINANCIAL CREDIT.

Sir Edward Holden, at the annual meeting of the London, City, and Midland Bank, of which he is chairman, said the country was overflowing with money. The credit of the Bank of England before the war was 40 millions. This credit had increased to 145 millions by the end of 1914. It was essential that all holders of Treasury bills should convert at least half of them into year loan stock. This would mean that 500 millions sterling would not become payable and was equivalent to subscribing 500 millions of new money. Large profits were being made in consequence of the high price of commodities, and much of the profits were used to purchase Treasury Bills. These large sums would not be required. After the war it would be impossible to find remunerative employment for them in banks, with large holdings of deposits. Then the money would flow out of the banks, and go into securities, which would rise in price.

The German Treasury notes totalled 801 millions, while the British Treasury had issued 188 millions. Germany's percentage of gold reserves was 15.7 per cent, while ours was 22 per cent. During the war we sent to America 215 millions in gold. The American banking system required a fixed reserve of 16 per cent to cover loans. On that basis we were entitled to a loan of 1,400 millions, of which the Allies received 400 million.

## HONGKONG POLICE RE-ARMED.

PARADES, 6.30 P.M.  
Tuesday, March 6th.—No. 2 Company Recruits Platoon.  
Wednesday, March 7th.—Parade of Recruits selected for passing out A.S.P. (R.).  
Thursday, March 8th.—No. 2 Company Class of A.S.P. Instruction under Inspector G.F.  
Friday, March 9th.—No. 2 Company Recruits Platoon.  
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.  
Band Practice—Wednesday, 11th.  
Orchestra Practice—Thursday, 12th.  
Band Practice—Friday, 13th.  
Orchestra Practice—Saturday, 14th.  
Band Practice—Sunday, 15th.  
Orchestra Practice—Monday, 16th.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the

DATES named:—

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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING etc. apply to

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## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

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## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST, PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW

## AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAITAN ..... Capt. A. E. Hodgkins ..... TUESDAY, 6th March at 11 A.M.

HAIRONG ..... Capt. J. W. Evans ..... TUESDAY, 13th March at 11 A.M.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

The Steamship  
"VAN WAERWYCK"  
having arrived from the above port. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by 8th March, will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 7th March, 1917 at 10 a.m.  
Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—  
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 2, 1917. 1546

## SINGAPORE STOCKS AND SHARES.

SINGAPORE, February 13.

## RUBBER SHARES.

1st Allagar 9/8 3/10

2nd Allagar 4/6 5/6

3rd Allagar 10/- 12/-

1st Ayer Kuning 30/- 37/6

2nd Ayer Kuning 34/4 3/8

1st Batai 25/- 25/-

2nd Batai 70/- 80/-

1st Batai 3/3 4/-

2nd Batai 55/- 65/-

1st Bukit Mertajam 3/9 4/6

2nd Bukit Mertajam 100/- 110/-

1st Bukit Rajah 13/3 3/8

2nd Bukit Rajah 25/3 3/8

1st Bukit Sembawang 67/6 77/6

2nd Bukit Sembawang 2/4 3/8

1st Chersonese 1/6 2/-

2nd Chersonese 1/8 2/-

1st Chimpul 1/6 p.d. 1/8

2nd Chimpul 1/8 1/8

1st Cleary Ord. 1/8 1/8

2nd Cleary Ord. 1/8 1/8

1st Consolidated M. 1/8 1/8

2nd Consolidated M. 1/8 1/8

1st Damansara 65/- 75/-

2nd Damansara 25/- 30/-

1st Denialtown 8/- 9/8

2nd Denialtown 6/3 7/1

1st Edinburg 3/3 3/8

2nd Edinburg 3/3 3/8

1st Galang Besar 3/3 3/8

2nd Galang Besar 50/- 57/6

1st Gelandu 12/- 20/-

2nd Gelandu 3/9 3/8

1st Highlands 43/3 47/6

2nd Highlands 2/3 3/8

1st Jasin 2/3 3/8

2nd Jasin 2/3 3/8

1st Kapan Pua 25/- 25/-

2nd Kapan Pua 15/- 20/-

1st Kaptigalla 3/3 4/6

2nd Kaptigalla 3







## TO LET

## TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICES. Centrally situated in Queen's Road. Fitted with electric light, telephone and sub-exchange.  
Apply—  
C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1343

## TO LET

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

## TO LET OR FOR SALE

Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 2,500 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.  
Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

## TO LET

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, April 7, 1917. 511

## TO LET

FLATS in "Ewo Mess" No. 8, The Peak, apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 691

## TO LET

N. 42 Egin Street.  
Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH,  
SETH & FLEMING.  
Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

## TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.  
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Connaught Road.  
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.  
IN WHICH ARE ENTERED THE SHARERS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1916, £25,970,367.  
I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000  
Paid up Capital £2,437,500  
II—Fire Funds—£3,877,047  
III—Life & Annuity Funds—£17,495,860  
Sinking Fund Account—£28,230

Revenue Fire Branch—£3,381,456  
Life & Annuity—£2,141,593  
Branches—  
Revenue Marine Department—£37,259  
Other Receipts—£78,940

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

## HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 1 inch below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

March 6th to 12th, 1917.

Time	High Water		Low Water	
	Height	Time	Height	Time
Mon. 5	10.0	11.0	4.0	1.0
Tue. 6	10.1	11.1	3.9	1.1
Wed. 7	10.2	11.2	3.8	1.2
Thu. 8	10.3	11.3	3.7	1.3
Fri. 9	10.4	11.4	3.6	1.4
Sat. 10	10.5	11.5	3.5	1.5
Sun. 11	10.6	11.6	3.4	1.6
Mon. 12	10.7	11.7	3.3	1.7

## ALEX. ROSS &amp; CO.

Machinery Office Phone 27.

## OUR AGENCIES:—

Napier, Ford and Hupmobile Motor Cars,  
Brooke, Caille and Scripps Marine Motors,  
Triumph and Indian Motor Cycles,  
Royal and Corona Typewriters,  
Duresco Paints and Colourwash,  
Optimus Stoves,  
Jeyes Fluid,  
Carbonyl Stationery,  
Turner Oil and Gas Engines,  
Ships and Lawrence Yacht Fittings,  
Dunlop Tyres,  
General Accident Motor Car Insurance.

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## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917.

On London—	
Bank Wire	2/4
On demand	2/4 3/16
30 days sight	2/4 1/2
4 months sight	2/4 7/8
Credit, 4 months sight	2/4 1/2
Documentary, 4 months sight	2/5
On Paris—	
On demand	325
Credit, 4 months sight	338
On New York—	
On demand	55 1/2
Credit, 60 days sight	55 1/2
On Bombay—	
Wire	nom.
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	nom.
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	39 1/2
On Manila—	
On demand	111 1/2
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days sight (private paper)	nom.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	109 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	48
Sovereigns (Bank's Buying Rate)	\$3.45 n.
Silver (per oz.)	37 5/16
Bar Silver in Hongkong	19 1/2 nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cent	1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest	1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin	5 1/2 p.m.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	per

## THE "CHINA MAIL"

## NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.  
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$38 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts, Credit 20 cts, per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent as not later than 7 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: "Mail" Hongkong.  
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.  
Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED

## VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

## FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

## CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.  
Quarter hour ..... 10 cents  
Half hour ..... 20  
One hour ..... 40  
Three hours ..... 70  
Six hours ..... 1.00  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ..... \$1.00  
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.  
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.  
Hour ..... 0.60 cents  
Three hours ..... 1.80  
Six hours ..... 3.00  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ..... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.  
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.  
Quarter hour ..... \$0.15  
Half hour ..... 0.30  
One hour ..... 0.50  
Two hours ..... 0.80  
Three hours ..... 1.00  
Six hours ..... 1.50  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ..... 1.80

## RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.  
Ten minutes ..... 5 cents  
Quarter hour ..... 10  
Half hour ..... 15  
One hour ..... 20  
Every subsequent hour ..... 20

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.  
Quarter hour ..... 5 cents  
Half hour ..... 15  
One hour ..... 20  
Every subsequent hour ..... 10

III.—Tsim Sha Tsui.  
Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile—  
single ..... 75 cents ..... 1 hour.  
return ..... \$1.00 ..... 2 hours.  
Beyond 4th to 8th mile—  
single ..... \$1.20 ..... 2 hours.  
return ..... \$2.00 ..... 4 hours.  
Beyond 8th to 12th mile—  
single ..... \$1.75 ..... 3 hours.  
return ..... \$2.50 ..... 6 hours.  
Beyond 12th to 16th mile—  
single ..... \$2.25 ..... 4 hours.  
return ..... \$3.50 ..... 8 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 16th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.  
The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

## FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.—Not exceeding over passenger.  
From Slaughter House to Sailors Home ..... 04 cents.  
From Sailors Home to Government Civil Hospital ..... 04  
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower ..... 04  
From Clock Tower to Bay View House ..... 12  
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ..... 08

II.—In the City of Victoria.  
Not exceeding per passenger.  
Quarter hour ..... 10 cents  
Half hour ..... 20  
One hour ..... 40  
Two hours ..... 75  
Three ..... 80  
Four ..... 80  
Five ..... 80  
Six ..... 80  
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.  
Not exceeding per passenger.  
One hour ..... 25 cents  
Two hours ..... 45  
Three ..... 60  
Four ..... 75  
Five ..... 85  
Six ..... 90  
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50

IV.—In Kowloon.  
Not exceeding per passenger.  
Quarter hour ..... 40  
Half hour ..... 60  
One hour ..... 80  
Two hours ..... 1.40  
Three ..... 2.20  
Four ..... 2.40  
Five ..... 2.60  
Six ..... 2.80  
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. 5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 5th at 12.15—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased considerably over N.E. China, and slightly along the coast from Shanghai to Hongkong and over the Philippines.

The Anticyclone is central to the north of the lower Yangtze Valley.  
Fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China, and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.86 inches, against an average of 3.41 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 6th March:—  
1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; same drizzle.  
2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks: The same as No. 1.  
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong to Hainan: The same as No. 1.

## OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MARCH.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of March 1917—

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
Mar. 5th	8.30 a.m.	6.40 p.m.
" 6th	8.30	6.40
" 7th	8.30	6.40
" 8th	8.30	6.41
" 9th	8.30	6.42
" 10th	8.30	6.43
" 11th	8.30	6.45
" 12th	8.30	6.43
" 13th	8.30	6.43
" 14th	8.30	6.43
" 15th	8.30	6.44
" 16th	8.30	6.44
" 17th	8.30	6.44
" 18th	8.30	6.44
" 19th	8.30	6.45
" 20th	8.30	6.46
" 21st	8.30	6.46
" 22nd	8.30	6.46
" 23rd	8.30	6.47
" 24th	8.30	6.47
" 25th	8.30	6.47
" 26th	8.30	6.47
" 27th	8.30	6.47
" 28th	8.30	6.48
" 29th	8.30	6.48
" 30th	8.30	6.48
" 31st	8.30	6.48

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY

## HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 5, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Wolstock	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Memuro	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Hakodate	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Tokio	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Kochi	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Nagasaki	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Kagoshima	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Oshima	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Naha	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Ishijima	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Bonin Island	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Chefoo	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Waihaiwei	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Hankow	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Shanghai	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Yokohama	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Amoy	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Swatow	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Taihou	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Taihu	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Tainan	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Koshan	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Pescadore	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Canton	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Hongkong	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Gap Rock	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Macao	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Wachow	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Haiphong	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Phu Lien	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Tourane	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
C. St. James	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Apurri	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Dagupan	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Manila	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Legaspi	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Tacloban	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Iloilo	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Surigao	30.05	65	77	N	4	c
Labuan	30.05	65	77	N	4	c

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, March 5, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 29° degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, according to Fowling Scale.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Fowling Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hail, lightning, overcast, passing showers, equal rain, snow, thunder, visibility, dew (wet).

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

## SHARE REPORT.

MARCH 5th, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Options 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Rate based on last year div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai \$125	\$687 x.d.a.	Final of 23-3/4 making 24-11 for 1916 and bonus of 10/- subject to deduction of income tax	6 1/2 p.a.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Canton \$50	\$375	\$7 final making \$25 a/c 1 and interim of \$15 a/c 1915	5 1/2 p.a.
North China \$25	T. 150	Final div. of 15% making 27 1/2 a/c 1915	4 1/2 p.a.
Union \$100	\$900	Interim of \$30 a/c 1915	4 1/2 p.a.
Yangtze \$50	\$255	Final of \$15 making \$15 for 1914 and int. of \$8 on account 1915	8 p.a.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fire \$20	\$155	\$7 and bonus \$2 for 1914	5 1/2 p.a.
Hongkong Fire \$20	\$587 1/2	\$27 for 1914	7 p.a.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships \$50	\$106 a.	\$1 final and \$3 bonus making \$14 a/c 1915-16	11 1/2 p.a.
Steamboats \$15	\$19	\$1.25 for 1915	4 1/2 p.a.
Indo-China (Preferred) \$25	\$414	Interim of 3/- a/c 1916	6 p.a.
(Deferred) \$25	\$120 b. 123 a.	Interim of 10/- a/c 1915	8 1/2 p.a.
"Shell" Transport \$1	106/-	2/- int. a/c 1916 Coupon 27	7 p.a.
"Star Ferry" \$10	\$33	\$1.65 dividend 45 cents Bonus for year ending 30-4-15	5 1/2 p.a.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars \$100	\$119 b.	\$12 for 1915	10 1/2 p.a.
Malayan Sugars \$30	\$33	P. 5 for 1915	
MINING.			
Kailash \$21	35/-	Final div. 5% free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1915-1916 coupon No. 5	
Lungkwai \$10	T. 17 b.	T.M. 1 for 1915	4 p.a.
Ranb \$21	\$2.35		
Tronah Mines \$21	30/-	4/- a/c 1915	
Ural Caspians \$21	22/-	9 % for 1915	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves \$50	\$32 a.	6 % for 1915 & bonus \$2	4 p.a.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks \$50	\$125 b.	Final \$3.50 & bonus \$6, making \$11 a/c 1915	4 1/2 p.a.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 83 b.	T.M. 7 1/2 for year ending 30-4-15	5 1/2 p.a.
Hongkew Wharves T. 100	T. 85 1/2	T.M. 9 for 1915	3 1/2 p.a.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS.			
Hongkong Hotels \$50	\$107 a.	Final of \$3 making \$8 a/c 1915	4 1/2 p.a.
Central Estates \$100	\$95	\$7 a/c 1915	7 p.a.
Hongkong Lands \$100	\$91	Final div. of \$34 making \$7 a/c 1915	7 p.a.
Humphreys Estates \$10	\$64 b.	50 cents for 1915	5 1/2 p.a.
Kowloon Lands \$30	\$33	\$24 for 1915	6 p.a.
West Point \$50	\$70 a.	Final \$3.25 making \$5.25 a/c 1915	4 1/2 p.a.
Shanghai Lands T. 80	T. 62	6 % interim a/c 1915	6 1/2 p.a.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewoi \$50	T. 145	T.M. 19 for year ending 31-10-15	10 1/2 p.a.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 116 b. 116 a.	T.M. 6 for a/c year ended 30-6-15	5 p.a.
Kang Yik \$10	T. 13 a.	T.M. 0.90 for 1915	10 1/2 p.a.
Yongtze \$5	T. 5 a.		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneo \$12	\$5 b.	72 cts. for 1915	3 1/2 p.a.
Light & Powers \$5	\$4.50 b.	6 p.a. for year ending 28-2-06	
Cine-Provident \$10	\$8.20 a.	70 cents for 1915	7 1/2 p.a.
Dairy Farms \$5	\$24	\$3 for year ending 31-7-15	5 1/2 p.a.
Green Islands \$10	\$11.20 a.	60 cents for 1915	8 p.a.
Hongkong Electric \$10	\$49 b.	\$24 for 1915/1916	4 p.a.
Hongkong Ice \$21	\$60	\$2 on a/c 1915	7 p.a.
Hongkong Ropes \$10	122	\$1 interim 1915	5 1/2 p.a.
Hongkong Tramways \$1	\$7.30	23 % final a/c 1915 (cents 48 per share)	4 1/2 p.a.
H.K. Steel Foundry \$10			
Peak Tramways \$10	\$9.80		
do. (new) \$1	\$1	7 % for 1915/1916	7 1/2 p.a.
Steam Laundry \$5	\$34	55 cents for 1915/1916	6 1/2 p.a.
Union Waterboats \$10	\$154 b.	12 1/2 % for 1915	4 p.a.
Watsons \$10	\$64 a.	70 cents for 1915	
William Powell \$5	\$5	60 cents for 1915/1916	10 p.a.